

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1884.

No. 12.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 17, 1884.—  
Oil has been discovered near Montreal.  
The Russian budget shows a deficit of 400,000 roubles.

Laurier has visited Toronto and made a good impression.  
Meetings of nationalists and Orangemen are prohibited in Ireland.

Great land boom in Calgary; 7,000 lots sold in one day at about \$850 each.  
Tidal waves at Montevideo have destroyed an immense amount of property.

Fridtjof has been elected for Laverdrie, Manitoba, succeeding Goulet.  
The Bell farm at Indian Head reports the perfect maturity of the wheat before frost.

Several farmers of Brandon have been arrested for stealing goods belonging to the brigade.

Excavations have been fyled against Lyon in Alaska and Cameron and Ross in West Midlands for the Ontario local election.

Strong evidence against the Roman Catholics has been brought out at the investigation in the recent Orange and Green riots in Newfoundland.

Efforts will be made in Congress to prohibit French and German wines in retaliation for the prohibition of the importation of American pork by those countries.

Robert Harris, vice-president of the Erie R.R., has been appointed president of the Northern Pacific. Villard's whole fortune has been sunk and he has resigned.

The Quebec government has resigned. Mouscaux has declined the task of forming a new government. Ross of Indiana is not. It is probable that a coalition government will be formed.

Canadian parliament opened to-day. Landowise was well received. The speech from the throne calls attention to the good condition of the country notwithstanding the bad harvest and over trading; mentions the gratifying success of the Canadian fisheries exhibition at London; refers to the proposed consolidation of statutes and to the gratifying fact that immigration to Canada last year was greater than in any previous one, and presumes that it will be much larger this year owing to the reduction in rate of transportation. Mention is made of the settlement of the questions in dispute between British Columbia and the federal government of the rapid construction of C.P.R.; and of the large surplus for the past fiscal year, the largest ever recorded. His Excellency announced that a franchise bill and a bill relating to factories and better protection of workmen are to be introduced. He also announced an increase of population in the North-West calls for some attention which will take the form of amendments to the North-West territories act. The state of the Indians is satisfactory and measures referring to them will be introduced, also a bill applicable to the Indians of the whole country with the purpose of encouraging the Indians to undertake self-support.

QU'APPELLE, Jan. 18, 1884.

Weather mild.  
Grand hall last night at the police barracks. Eleven barrels of liquor, each barrel containing 44 bottles worth 85 cents, were seized lately at Calgary.

A large squadron of police and horses arrived at Regina from Maple creek on Monday. They left Maple creek owing to lack of accommodation there.

Great reduction in freight rates for wheat over the C.P.R. The rate is now 39c per hundred pounds from Qu'Appelle to Port Arthur, or 30c to St. Vincent. The C.P.R. is also offering good inducements to those building grain elevators at stations.

Lieut. governor Dewdney, president of the Bell farming company, reports the operations on the farm at Indian Head for 1883 as follows: Two thousand seven hundred acres was broken and cropped, the crop averaging 20 bushels to the acre on seed. The company expects to have 6,000 acres under crop and a yield of 120,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 18, 1884.

Business dull.  
Weather clear.  
Mail a day late.

Curling is the chief pastime.  
Concert next week at the hall.  
The fire company meets to-night.  
Ord, Rustan and Pearce have arrived.

Supplies of hay and wood are being hauled. Joe McKay left for Edmonton on the 15th. The Hudson's bay mill is getting new machinery. Increased capacity.

George McKay, driver of the late Mrs. Jas. McKay, died last Sunday night.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 18, 1884.

Weather much milder.  
Mail left for the west on Thursday at noon.

Court will be held here on Monday, Judge Rolan presiding.

Tenders are invited for the erection of an Indian office on the new town site.  
Goodwin Marchand returned last week from a visit to Winnipeg bringing with him a full cargo of permits.

A petition has been forwarded praying government to grant a sum sufficient to place a permanent bridge over the Battle river.  
P. Laurie, D.L.S., is engaged in subdividing the land in the neighborhood of Battleford and the many farmers will shortly be able to locate their claims.

HINWOLD, Jan. 18, 1884.

Weather clear, calm and mild.  
Roads good, but very little travelling.

LOCAL.

ROADS good.  
Weather clear, calm and mild.

DANCE at W. Rowland's last night.

WINTER more than half over, and only two cold weeks yet.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, is absent on a visit to Peace hills.

S. B. LUCAS, farm instructor at Peace hills, is on his way to Edmonton.

J. HANCOCK and F. M. JENEAU left on a trading expedition on Tuesday.

LATTERS arrive from Saskatchewan city report a boom in town property.

HARDISTY & FRASER's shingle mill engine was taken to the woods on Saturday.

REPORTED that the Syndicate section at Calgary has been purchased by W. B. SCUTH.

THE Indians of Lapota's band on Stony plain are suffering from some eruptive disease.

THREE dances in the settlement on Tuesday night last—at A. Rowland's, W. Bird's and S. B. LUCAS.

BUSINESS slow. The wheels of commerce seem to be clogged, as it were, in a manner.

F. SMITH, son of Senator Smith of Toronto, has been appointed clerk in the Edmonton timber office.

LANGREUX BROS.' grist mill at Saskatchewan city began gristing this week with one team.

MAIL left on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, taking 150 letters, 50 for Victoria, 175 for St. Paul.

N. P. NELSON shot a white partridge near his place at Ft. Saskatchewan last week. A. Lang will stuff it as a curiosity.

CONTRARY to announcement Hardisty & Fraser's grist mill has not shut down yet.

STRAW was got up in the H.R.C. mills on Tuesday. Several grists have been brought in but grinding has not been commenced yet.

N. P. NELSON dug a well on his claim on the high land in rear of Saskatchewan city and struck plenty of good water at sixteen feet.

DIVINE service will be held next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. John Walter, south side, by Rev. D. C. Sanderson.

A CONCERT in aid of the organ fund of St. Michael's Church of England congregation will be given on the evening of Wednesday, January 30th.

F. D. WILSON lately sold his claim at Calgary, situated on the north side of the Bow, opposite the H.B.C. buildings, to Ad McPherson for \$1,000.

A VERIFIABLE Chinook brought quite a fall of rain on Friday night last week, the first that has been seen in the country at this season for many years.

G. H. WYNAN has taken charge of the school on the St. Albert road. The attendance is very good, considering the season of the year and the distance some of the pupils have to travel.

A LATE arrival from the south is reported to have cleaned the boys out at poker. The universal opinion now is that poker playing is a demoralizing tendency and should not be indulged in.

The cylinder pinion of Brousseau & Cunningham's threshing had several teeth broken out of it while the machine was at F. Rowland's this week. It is expected to be running again shortly.

It is proposed to call the neat and picturesque little village surrounding the telegraph office the Rookery, because it was started by Dawes. Patented. Explanation furnished on application accompanied by stamp.

SEVEN surveyors will be employed in the North-West this year than last. The number will be cut down from nearly 200 to about 175. There have been some complaints made against the quality of the work done in some cases.

A VALUABLE horse belonging to Mr. J. Sinclair lately threw himself in the stable, and in his struggles to get up tore a large piece of flesh out of the upper part of one of his fore legs besides doing himself considerable other damage.

ON Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. H. Bannerman left their house in the morning to spend the day at Ft. Saskatchewan. During their absence the building was entered and ransacked from top to bottom, nothing of any value, however, being taken.

A copy of the Dominion dry goods report arrived by last mail containing a portrait of George Stephen, president of the C.P.R. Co. The report is strongly protective in its tone and must have a hard row to hoe just now that general protection brings general prosperity.

J. J. MCARTHUR, D.L.S., arrived from Aylmer, via Calgary, on Sunday last. He left on Friday with a small party of men per dog train for the headwaters of this river to make a survey from which coal claims and mineral limits may be laid off with facility. He will survey both the main stream and the north fork and will go as far up both as practicable.

D. McLEOD returned from Calgary on Monday evening and reports dull times at that centre of civilization. He took in the new mines at Silver city during his absence and reports the work of development progressing.

He also made an excursion to the Mountain fort in company with Thos. Spry, M.P., in search of timber limits, and left Mr. White at Red Deer on his return.

PRINCE ALBERT has two telegraph offices with operators paid by government, this arrangement to continue until next June, when a change will probably be made. The offices are at the H.B.C. east end and upon the Presbyterian mission property, respectively.

A. Stachhouse runs the former and Mr. Porter, brother of Dr. Porter, the latter. The Bulletin's telegrams are dated from the east end office.

A RIMOR was current here a few days ago that a young Indian had been killed on Stony plain last week by a grizzly bear. The story was that he was out hunting and found two grizzlies, one of which he killed, and the remaining one killed him.

As the rimor has not been confirmed it was probably false. The grizzly does not lie altogether dormant in winter as the black bear does, and is liable to be out at any time during fine weather.

The stoppage of the working of the telegraph line last week was not caused by damp weather but by the line having been cut at a point about ten miles this side of old Battleford and one of the ends wound around a tree.

As there was an Indian camp in the neighborhood some of the occupants are blamed for the deed. The bloodhounds of the law are now in pursuit of the miscreant and the assistant telegraph superintendent is camping on the trail.

We received a note by last mail from T. T. Quinn, sub-Indian agent at Ft. Pitt, which says that "Big Bear's band have not received the outcome of any kind of provisions since Nov. 1st, '83, and will not receive any until they settle down on a reserve." All we have to say is that if this statement is correct, which we are bound to believe, Big Bear's band must be very hungry by this time and we advise all the yellow and other color of dogs in the neighborhood of Ft. Pitt to make themselves scarce pending the settlement of these persons on their reserve.

WORK in the lumber woods is progressing rapidly. The snow is the right depth for cutting the logs, but scarcely enough here to keep the main roads clear. The two lumber camps are almost close together a short distance this side of Ft. Pitt.

Fifty men and twenty teams are employed in hauling supplies, skidding the logs, and hauling them to the river bank. Operations were commenced so late in the season that it is scarcely likely that the two million feet which it was expected would be taken out will be before the snow leaves. The health of the camp is good.

It appears from exchanges that the name "coffin varnish" used at Edmonton last winter to denote a villainous compound swallowed by some of our thirsty fellow citizens for the purpose of producing a temporary exhilaration, has travelled a long distance from home without having had its significance or usefulness impaired. It is now the popular name of the popular drink in Laramie, Wyoming, and various other classic localities. It is altogether appropriate that "coffin varnish" would be succeeded by "auden death" which rejoices the hearts of the boys during the present festive season.

This cannon was fired by the gentlemanly telegraph operator and meteorological observer at noon on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, but without a satisfactory amount of success until Wednesday, when the report was heard all over town.

On the first attempt the muzzle of the gun was pointed towards the south under the impression that by shooting the sound into the air it would carry further. It had the desired effect and was heard at a distance of two miles, but was not heard in the town outside of a small limit. Next the muzzle was depressed so that the ground might carry the sound. This succeeded no better on account of the powder used having been damp and the charge being too small.

On Wednesday however good powder to double the amount of the former charges was used with good effect. The gun was fired at the 10th meridian and is about half an hour faster than Edmonton mean time.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 55, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and various other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,000 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or to the premises to F. MARCHEL, proprietor.

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The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or the Saskatchewan.

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Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

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Proprietors.

**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 19, 1884.

#### ANOTHER OPINION.

If it was the desire of any person to incite the people of the North-West to secession from confederation, the best way to do so would be to lay before them from week to week the deliverances of the papers of eastern Canada on the subject of Manitoba grievances. While a mere desire to endorse the acts of a government is the source inspiring many of these it is quite apparent that papers and politicians in the east have utterly false ideas as to the relationship of the North-West to Canada as a whole and the position to be taken in confederation by its people. Indeed the policy of the government, objectionable as it is, seems really to be an embodiment of the ideas held primarily by the majority of the people and for this reason has per force been adopted. If any paper can claim to represent the cool-headed, business-before-politics men of the community—those who hold the sinews of war, as well as the balance of power—that paper is the Toronto Monetary Times and when the Times devotes a whole page of its valuable space to a discussion of Manitoba or North-West grievances, as it does in its issue of November 30th, it is natural to suppose that the conclusions therein arrived at are the result of mature deliberation and in accordance with the views of the influential class by whom the Times is read and supported. Without publishing the whole of this article, which lack of space forbids, it would be impossible to do full justice to it; to show the sneers and slurs contained in it and the jaundiced eye with which North-Western affairs are viewed—the style of expression that, to borrow a phrase, would be insulting if used by an archangel to a clam, instead of by the people of Ontario to at least their equals.

The Times sets out by saying "There are people in Manitoba who are trying to attract attention by protesting before the world that they are suffering grievances so serious as to demand immediate redress." It then alludes to the fact that the tariff presses somewhat heavily on the North-West and has no doubt that reasonable representation on this subject will be considered in a fair spirit by parliament. It continues: "Manitoba, we are told, demands the right to control its own public lands. If by this is meant the school lands, which the people of the rest of the Dominion have donated, the demand may be considered." It may strike the reader as a little funny that there is a necessity for Manitoba "demanding control" of school lands which have been "donated" to her by the rest of the Dominion. Either the lands are in Manitoba's control or else the donation has not been completed. Manitoba ought to feel eternally indebted for such a munificent donation of her own lands. It is enough to take the breath away to have an Ontario paper admit the self evident proposition that for the school lands to be of any use for schools they should be placed in a position to be used by those who have the schools, but the Times makes the daring admission that such a "demand" may be considered." But, says the Times, if the intention be to claim the lands within the limits of Manitoba, belonging to all the people of Canada, "parliament is not going to give up the rights of the collective body of citizens to any marauding demand of this kind; and the sooner the people in Manitoba, be they few or numerous, who prefer the claim, understand this, the better for themselves." Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the foregoing extract, the "grievance hatchers," as the Times subsequently calls them, will contrive to eat three meals a day and sleep the sleep of the just. To prove that the demand of the Manitoba people for the control of the land within their borders is of a marauding nature, the Times trots out a report made by a United States congressional committee some fifty years

ago, on a similar demand made by some of the then new states, in which the committee says: "But if any states have, in reality, an unhallowed desire to get, it may be useful for them to reflect that the other states have the power to keep." This the Times considers is the language of patriotism. It might be useful for the Times to remember that those old Yankees, or even their descendants, did not and do not know everything, and that for the course mildly suggested by them to be successful it was necessary that the old states should have the ability to keep, which in the case of the North-West, Canada lacks. It suits the purpose of the Times to take the action of the United States as an example in this matter. It suits the people of the North-West to prefer that of Great Britain, an empire, we pause to remark, as much greater than the United States in area, population, wealth, resources and power as the United States is greater than Canada in these respects, and whose example is at least as worthy of being followed, which although acquiring land by expenditure of untold blood and treasure, by enterprise and perseverance, by every known means, has always held the principle that it is better for the prosperity of the empire that the lands of each colony should be managed by itself for its own benefit, never stooping to traffic in town lots, or mile belts. The North-West only asks to be dealt with by Canada as Canada has been by Britain. Surely this is not a "marauding demand."

In dealing with the proposal to assist a Hudson's bay railway the Times has a burst of eloquence: "To begin with, there is not the least present necessity for such a railway; and the Dominion has no money to squander on unnecessary objects. There is no proof that would satisfy any rational man that the navigation of Hudson's bay and strait would ever, much less at the present time, justify the construction of a railway over a difficult granitic region, with no agricultural capabilities, for the purpose of reaching an ice encumbered sea." It would be a waste of space to show that each particular proposition contained in the above extract, except the second, is absolutely false, but such is the fact. The Times should not get excited. The "grievance hatchers" only mildly suggested that as a large amount of North-West lands had been "donated" to build a railroad through Ontario and British Columbia for the benefit of these provinces a small "donation" might also be made to build a line for the benefit of the North-West. On that railroad depends the future prosperity of the North-West, and the Times may depend that it will be built, if not with government assistance or consent then without it. The secret of the eloquence of the opposition to this project is that it would bring no grist to the Toronto or Montreal mills; and was not the North-West and its settlers created to be ground in these mills? If they had their way—yea verily!

Says the Times: "The claim of authority over railways which comes from Manitoba is greater than the authority possessed by any state of the neighboring republic, etc." "That claim is to charter railways to run to a foreign frontier, etc." This is simply awful. These malcontents have not studied the constitution of the U.S. as closely as their rulers have and actually demand something not allowed in that paragon of wisdom. It may interest the Times to know that as the people of the North-West are not citizens of the United States they do not feel bound by their constitution or example. They have gauged their demands by what they are pleased to consider their rights without regard to what the citizens of the United States consider theirs. They conceive that they should have the right to charter railways to run to the frontier if they so desire, as the province of Ontario has—or whether the province of Ontario has or has not—and nothing but superior force will prevent them from chartering, building and running such railways in the near future.

The Times closes by saying "What may now seem to the merry actors in the game of nullifying the constitution, a joke may, if persisted in, prove to be a serious affair." We hasten to assure the Times that there is not the slightest suspicion of acting, merry or otherwise, in all this agitation. There is not the faintest suspicion of the flavor of a joke about it. The whole thing is in most

ghastly earnest and we would kindly advise all concerned to reconcile their ideas to that fact. The people of Manitoba and the North-West feel and know that they are not treated fairly by the Canadian government, that they are not treated as if they were Canadians or as Canadians ought to be. They are not of the metal that will submit tamely to injustice, and if the fullest measure of justice be not granted, their severance from the confederation is only a matter of time.

THE eastern papers resemble Mark Twain in one point—the less they know of a subject the more fluently they speak concerning it. In a late editorial the Hamilton Spectator holds that because the price of meat is higher in Manitoba than Ontario therefore the Manitoba farmer must be doing better than the Ontario one, not taking into account the fact that the reason the Manitoba price is higher, is because the Manitoba farmer has to buy his meat and has none to sell. The Spec. is as far off its base on the grain question. Assuming that 85c a bushel and a yield of 20 bushels to the acre all around would pay the Ontario farmer the Spec. thinks that with the difference in the cost of the land and an average crop of 25 bushels to the acre the Manitoba farmer should pay expenses at 50c a bushel all around. The difference in the cost of everything he has to purchase in favor of the Ontario farmer the Spec. thinks should not enter into the calculation. Admitting the Spec's conclusion to be correct if the Manitoba farmer sows half his land to wheat, a quarter to barley and a quarter to oats, gets a return of 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of barley and 30 of oats to the acre, sells the wheat at 70c, the barley at 40c and the oats at 20c which prices are higher than the average prices throughout the province at last quotations, he will be getting 46c a bushel all around, four cents less than the Spec. says he requires to pay expenses. It may be objected to this calculation that 20 bushels to the acre is a low average for wheat in Manitoba but it must be remembered that last season's crop is under discussion and the crop was not only short but damaged by frost so that it certainly did not yield more than what amounted to 20 bushels of good wheat per acre. The Spec. will probably say that next year's good crop will leave the farmer a profit that will replace the loss of this year. No doubt it will—to some. And this consolation is suggestive of the story about a boy whom a stranger found crying because he had stubbed his toe. "Don't cry bub," said the kindly gentleman, "it won't hurt to-morrow." "Then I won't cry to-morrow." No doubt if the crops had been so good that the farmers could have made a profit on their year's work they would not now be in such a humor for agitation, but the fact that the balance is assuredly against them, has set them to thinking and figuring and they have come to the conclusion that even this year if it were not for railway monopoly and high customs charges the balance would have been on the right side. Although the difference may not be great in amount it is the difference between solvency and bankruptcy, therefore they kick. Had the past been a prosperous year they could have gone on paying the exorbitant freight and customs charges and still have lived, which, under present circumstances is impossible, but these would none the less have been robbery, and once their eyes have been opened to the fact—as they have now been by force of circumstances—it is altogether unlikely that they will ever in future consent—no matter how prosperous they may be—to pay out money to support railway or manufacturing monopolies of any description.

VILLARD has been compelled to resign the presidency of the Northern Pacific, and the papers contain long insinuations as to his mismanagement of the affairs of the company. It is to the genius of Villard that the United States owes the Northern Pacific railway and those who have unseated him the money they have made out of it. It was not by mismanagement that this great enterprise was completed, and the same brain that made a triumphant success of what was before a miserable failure had surely enough energy left to run the machine that it had built. Had Villard's honesty not been equal to his ability instead of being kicked

out of the presidency at its completion he would have owned the road. He might well say "Had I served myself but half as faithfully as I served the stockholders they would not now have left me"—for they would have been left. Unfaithful service on the part of trusted employees has been and is the curse of the United States and Canada. Villard, it now appears, was not a capitalist in the large sense of the word, he was a financier and managed the money of others honestly and successfully. Then when success had been attained he was kicked out of office, not only without thanks but with all sorts of insinuations being made against him by those for whose benefit he had worked. The moral taught by the history of Villard's management of the Northern Pacific is one that will sink deep into many hearts and may yet give cause to the stockholders of that company as well as of many others to remember by whom it was inculcated. It is as plain as day—steal while you have a chance.

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Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

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Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

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Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in the school house, Edmonton, on Wednesday afternoon last. The president of the society, Mr. M. McCauley, took the chair and called upon the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Stiff, to read the annual report. The report included the minutes of the last annual meeting at which Mr. McCauley was elected president, E. Brousseau 1st vice, R. Belcher 2nd vice, W. Stiff secretary-treasurer, Messrs. D. Ross, G. Long, J. Coleman, C. Stewart, S. D. Mulkins, A. D. Patton and F. Lamoureux directors, and Messrs. J. A. McDougall and A. Dunlop auditors. At that meeting it was decided that the board of management should be a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to a general meeting of the association for approval. A meeting of the directors was called for the 26th of June but was postponed owing to the absence of the president. A meeting of the association was called for September 11th, but there was no quorum. The directors, however, at that time fixed the date of the annual exhibition for October 10th, also settling upon a prize list and reported the adoption of the rules and regulations of the provincial exhibition of the agricultural society of Manitoba, 1881, with sundry abbreviations. Mr. Taylor had handed the secretary a letter from C. J. Brydges relative to the procuring of land for exhibition purposes by the society, in which Mr. Brydges stated his intention of visiting Edmonton shortly when he would interview the officers of the society on the matter. At the commencement of the year the society had on hand \$62.75. The sum collected in admission fees on exhibition day was \$10.50 and in subscriptions \$169, total cash received \$262.25. There was besides an unpaid balance of subscriptions due amounting to \$90. The prizes distributed amounted to \$227.25 and the printing bill to \$24.10. Total disbursements \$245.35, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$3.10. The secretary also embodied in the report an opinion that the thanks of the society were due Mr. G. A. Simpson, the agent of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company, for the interest taken by him in the society as evidenced by the number of special prizes contributed by him. The report was adopted without discussion.

The president said that the society had written to the minister of agriculture at Ottawa requesting aid. They received an answer to the effect that as no grant for such a purpose had been made no aid could be rendered at present but that he would lay the matter before the proper authorities, when something might be done. He was glad to see so many of the farmers present at this meeting and would have liked to have seen more. The society was engaged in a good work and one especially interesting to farmers. Farmers in different parts of the district had been experimenting in farm products of different kinds and the society furnished means by which the results obtained could be compared and information interchanged. He had taken the trouble to visit the St. Albert mission for the purpose of learning the facts in regard to the remarkable yield of wheat on the mission farm last year. Forty-one bushels of wheat had been sown on forty acres. Eight bushels of this was Fyfe wheat, which was sown on eight acres, and 33 bushels club wheat. The sowing was finished on the 20th of May and both varieties ripened together. The club wheat yielded 1,047 bushels, or 32 bushels to the acre and the Fyfe wheat 360 bushels or 45 bushels to the acre. The grain was free from smut, which was attributed to the fact that it had been treated with lime before sowing, at the rate of a bushel of lime to 20 bushels of wheat. This was a first crop, the land having been broken the season before and backset in the spring. These were excellent results and he thought farmers should take this matter up, study it, and experiment on it to see why such different results were obtained by different men. The exhibition held last year was an excellent one and the different prize articles were not to be surpassed. The two bushels of wheat which had taken the first prize were being placed on exhibition in the principal eastern cities. He alluded to the efforts of Mr. Jas. Turner in spreading a knowledge of the agricultural capabilities of Edmonton during the year before, and considered that that gentleman had thereby done a great deal to forward the interests of this district. The speaker believed in churches and schools but thought one bushel of our wheat exhibited in other localities would do more to bring settlers here than all other influences. He thought that samples should be placed on exhibition in Manitoba as there was a very mistaken idea prevailing in Manitoba concerning this part of the country, and by this immigrants who otherwise would have come here, were directed elsewhere. He thought we should have a show case here in which to exhibit specimens of the resources and products of the country, so that strangers could see at a glance what we had to offer. He mentioned the case of Rev. Canon Cooper who visited the district last summer; he had only seen the part of the settlement where the crops had been injured by hail, and had gone away

with an unfavorable opinion of the district as a farming region. Had we been able to place specimens before him he would have been convinced to the contrary. We ought to advertise the country more so as to bring in more people, we would then have more notice taken of us. There had been no rush to Manitoba until samples of their products had been placed on exhibition in other parts. A similar course might produce a similar result here.

Before the election of officers was proceeded with those who desired to vote for or stand as candidates, were called upon to enroll themselves as members by subscribing the membership fee of \$1 or as much more as they desired. Thirty-one names were put down the total amount subscribed being \$81.

After some discussion it was decided that persons who were absent were eligible for election to office if their membership fee was paid for them but that it was not advisable unless under exceptional circumstances to elect any such to office. The names of Messrs. W. Cust, E. Brousseau, S. Cunningham and A. Lang were added to the list of members. The election of officers was then proceeded with.

M. McCauley and D. Ross were nominated for president. Mr. Ross declined the nomination and Mr. McCauley was elected by acclamation. Mr. McCauley thanked those present for this renewed expression of their confidence in him. In such institutions as this hard feelings were apt to arise and he had thought that perhaps new blood would make matters move more briskly. Having been re-elected he would do his best and hoped the new directors to be elected would do better than the former ones. He spoke in complimentary terms of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Stiff, who had worked well for the society. W. Stiff was elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation. In thanking the society for the honor Mr. Stiff said that the only thing that induced him to accept the office for another term was the fear that he had not done all that he might, could, would or should have done in the past year for the society owing principally to his unavoidable absence about the time of the exhibition. He would improve the opportunity afforded him by his re-election by showing what he could do to advance the interests of the society. G. Gagnon was elected 1st vice and G. Long, 2nd vice president also by acclamation. To the board of seven directors there were fifteen nominations and on a ballot being taken Messrs. D. Ross, R. McKernan, E. Brousseau, A. Cameron, S. Cunningham, F. Provost and A. Hutchings were elected. Messrs. J. A. McDougall and A. Dunlop were re-elected auditors by acclamation.

The president said he was glad to see so many practical farmers on the board of directors. This was a farmers' society, to be carried on by them for their own benefit. He asked that those who had been elected would turn out and work when required in the interests of the society. This was the way in which to make it a success. He hoped the meeting would not disperse for a short time as there were some important matters to be discussed.

R. McKernan asked if any steps were to be taken to have red Fife seed wheat brought up by the society.

A lengthy discussion took place and several motions were made, but the result of the whole was the passing of a motion to the effect that red Fife seed should be procured by the society through the agricultural society of Manitoba. Each member desiring a certain number of bushels of red Fife is to deposit with the secretary-treasurer the sum of \$1.25 for each bushel that he desires to procure, to pre-pay the cost to Calgary—that is the first cost of the wheat and sacks with the cost of handling, there being no railroad freight to pay. The society to arrange for freight of the grain in from Calgary, the cost of which is to be paid to the treasurer before the grain is delivered to the party ordering. The object in ordering through the society is to get the benefit of the C.P.R. Co.'s offer of free freight over their line; which were the grain procured by each individual for himself might be difficult to obtain, on account of the possibility of doubt as to whether the grain was to be used for seed or sale.

The meeting then adjourned.

At the close of the agricultural society meeting a second meeting was organized for the purpose of expressing an opinion relative to the letting of the contract for the supply of flour to the Indian agency without tenders being called for in this district. M. McCauley was elected chairman and W. Stiff secretary. The chairman, J. A. Petrie, F. Oliver and A. D. Osborne argued this and other matters at some length, the result being that the following resolution moved by A. D. Osborne was carried unanimously: "That in the opinion of this meeting a wrong has been done this section of the country by the letting of the Indian department flour contract without allowing the people resident here an opportunity of tendering on it."

The meeting then dispersed.

Earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal on Dec. 23rd.

## NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED, neatly and quickly, at the Bulletin office.

STRAY.—Came on my premises at St. Albert, near S. Cunningham's place, an aged white horse, with indistinct brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. E. GLADIEU.

LOST.—On the night of the dance at H. Fraser's, between there and the Edmonton hotel, two horse blankets, a cushion and a robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with C. Patterson at the Edmonton hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

HANDSOME BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, such as Card Cases, Autograph Albums, Poems, nicely-bound Books of every description for both grown persons and children, Bibles, Hymn Books for all denominations, Chessmen, Checkers and Boards, Dominoes, Inkstands, Pen-racks, Music Rolls and Portfolios, Stereoscopes with views, etc., etc., etc., at the Bulletin office.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpe's Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on February 3rd.

## MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. L. M. McCAULEY.

R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

# PEACE HILLS TO EDMONTON.

The Peace hills are so called on account of a treaty of peace once having been concluded there between the Crees and Stonys. On account of their elevated position overlooking the plain which surrounds them on three sides, with woods in the rear they were a favorite camping place of the Crees during their wars with the Blackfeet. Since then the abundance of game, water and wood, the dryness of the soil and the especially nutritious nature of the short grass growing on them, has caused them to be still held in favor for the same purpose. These considerations caused some trouble with the Bear hill Indians at the time of the treaty payment two years ago. They demanded payment on their old treaty ground instead of at their reserve at Bear hill, chosen on account of the superior richness of the soil, while the agent desired to pay them on their reserve. Last year, however, there was no trouble.

A mile or two after descending from the Peace hills the fencing of the Indian farm is seen. This is called Peace hills farm but is situated some miles from the hills the buildings being on the bank of Big Stone creek. A fence extends along the west side of the road for a distance of about two miles south of the creek and for about one mile on the east side. On that side the land is somewhat higher than the road, and is enclosed as a field by a leaning rail fence. The soil is rich and dry and when the crop is growing it presents a beautiful appearance especially to the traveller who has seen nothing like it in all the distance travelled west of Brandon. On the west side of the road for the greater part of the distance to the creek is a long, narrow lake or pond, with rushes growing along its borders. This pond has been greatly reduced from its original size by drainage, the farm instructor having with Indian labor dug a trench to connect the north end of the pond with the creek. This drain has also assisted in drying the road and a field on the west side which is considerably lower and wetter than would appear to be good for farming. The farm buildings are on the east side of the road and south bank of the creek and consist of a large well-built but unfinished log dwelling, occupied generally by some of the farm employees; a smaller but more comfortable log dwelling with small additions made to it, occupied by the instructor, and a long range of comfortable log sheds for the accommodation of the farm cattle. The comfortable buildings, the tame cattle and the fields of grain around make a very pleasant sight and remind one greatly of the farms in many districts of Canada and are very creditable to the instructor, Mr. Lucas.

The Big Stone creek is so called on account of a large stone which stood in the centre of the old ford about a mile above the farm buildings. This ford has been abandoned on account of the fencing up of the trail leading to it and the establishment of a bridge near the buildings. Usually the creek is shallow and easily fordable, but in high water it is deep and dangerous on account of it having a narrow channel and overhanging banks on both sides. The channel is about 30 feet wide. The course of the creek is from north-west to south-east and it joins the Pipestone a few miles below the farm. At the present crossing it has a valley about 50 ft. deep with steep banks and although some grading has been done on both sides they are still difficult and dangerous. This is by all odds the worst hill on the road between Calgary and Edmonton. The bridge across the creek is not in good condition—in fact its condition is decidedly dangerous, for besides not being over strong in the beginning one side has sunk lower than the other so that a rig has a good chance to slide off and as the principal weight is on the sunken side. The distance between the Big Stone and Pipestone is three miles. The road is extra good for this distance with the exception of one place about the centre. The land is high and somewhat sandy with but little wood growing on it. This sandy plain extends to the junction of the two creeks and for a long distance to the westward. Although sandy the soil would in all probability raise good crops for some years, probably better than the richer lands on either side with less danger from frost on account of the warmer nature of the soil.

Pipestone creek is about the same size as and runs in a similar direction to the Big Stone. It has a valley about a mile wide with gently sloping banks at the crossing. The soil in this valley and on the hill on either side is sandy with a very short growth of grass. This grass retains its nutritious qualities all winter when the rank growing grass has become utterly worthless. Among the grass is found growing a creeping evergreen of the fir species, probably juniper. Its stems creep along the ground like a vine, and give the ground the appearance of being strewn with spruce branches. It bears purple berries which are not at all pleasant to the taste. Some tall spruce grows in clumps on the creek above the crossing, and the country in that direction appears to be heavily timbered. On the north-east side of the creek at a little distance the country appears to be thickly timbered all along, especially a little distance down the creek to the eastward where the heavily timbered

ridge of the Crooked hills can be seen lying north and south at no great distance, showing considerable spruce mixed with the poplar. There is a bridge at the crossing put on by the Indian instructor and the ford is good in low water.

The north side of the creek valley is bare of timber for about a mile back all along while the south bank from a short distance above the crossing is timbered to the water's edge, the last timber being a line of tall spruces which from the north side look almost like a wall. The trail after crossing the creek follows it up for a short distance and then edges gently off to the right, the trail and the creek coming together like a V. Shortly after leaving the creek the timber is entered, but it is neither so solid nor so large as its appearance from a distance would indicate.

Prince Albert Times, Dec. 21: A second entertainment under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Athletic club was held on December 11th. The band gave a concert on the evening of the 26th. The Masons had a ball and supper on the 27th of December. Thermometer 58 below on the 21st. Judge Roleau disposed of about 200 cases in a four days session of court; the Times compliments him on his expedition and courtesy; he will reside at Battleford.

The Portage la Prairie milling company has declared a yearly dividend of fifteen per cent.

## BIRTH.

OLIVER.—In Edmonton on Wednesday, January 16th, the wife of F. Oliver, of a daughter.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, January 18th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	40	32
Sunday,	21	—2
Monday,	11	2
Tuesday,	30	5
Wednesday,	45	22
Thursday,	29	23
Friday,	13	—9

Barometer falling, 28.410.  
Rain fell on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN WINTER GOODS

AT

## THE OLD LOG STORE.

## OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS—

A few on hand yet to be sold cheap.

## BLANKETS, BLANKETS—

Grey blankets, Cornwall blankets, white two-and-half point, white three point, white three-and-a-half point, white four point. Large stock will be sold cheap for cash.

FUR CAPS and Tuques, Woollen Socks, Drawers and Undershirts. These goods will be disposed of at a slight advance on cost to make room for spring importations.

Parties in want of grain and flour sacks would do well to give us a call.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

## NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

## DRY GOODS, AND

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

## LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

## GROCERIES,

## STATIONERY, and

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

## FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

## BROWN & CURRY,

## GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

## LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

## WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

## NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

## SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

## BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

## ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

## BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

## SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

## KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

## THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

## FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Land commissioner.